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TURF *Clippings*



Spring 1958 Issue

*A Publication of
THE Turf Management Club
Stockbridge School,
University of Massachusetts*



ROBERT M. WILLIAMS

The Stockbridge School Turf Management Club is proud to honor Robert M. Williams, Superintendent of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Illinois and recently elected President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America.

Mr. Williams started as a caddy at the Onwentsia Country Club at the age of 12. The ensuing ten years were spent working at all phases of golf course operation on an 18-hole club owned by his parents. He was made Assistant Superintendent of Golf Courses at Ohio State University and then attended the University of Massachusetts Winter School in 1936. Following post-graduate work at the University of Massachusetts in 1937 and again in 1940, Mr. Williams became Director and Chairman of the Education Committee of the National Association of Golf Course Superintendents. He is particularly noted for his work in Golf Course Business Management.



STOCKBRIDGE SCHOOL MAJORS IN TURF MANAGEMENT—1958

Top row, left to right: W. Lewis, J. Callahan, D. Blakely, J. Petraitis, President, J. Moore, Secretary, J. Mills, R. Holcomb.

Middle row: J. Madden, Doug Jacque, G. Cavanagh, R. Kirkman, P. Pedrazzi, Don Jacque, D. McCarthy, M. Brown, Treasurer.

Front row: B. Silven, D. Hawes, R. Viera, J. Zoppo, J. Smith, A. Smith, Vice President, G. Christie.

Absent: R. Knight, P. Sullivan.

- TURF CLIPPINGS -

Published by

The Stockbridge Turf Management Club
of the University of Massachusetts

To form a bond of common interest between the Turf Management Club, the alumni of the Stockbridge and Winter School Turf Majors and all interested friends of the University of Massachusetts Turf program.

Vol. 1 No. 3

Turf Management Club
Agronomy Department
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Editor
Bruce Silven
Advisor
Eliot C. Roberts

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Greetings From The Dean
by
Dr. Dale H. Sieling
Dean, College of Agriculture
University of Massachusetts

I am delighted to say a few words to your readers because they are entitled to know what is happening at the University of Massachusetts that might be significant to the turf program.

We are pleased that the Winter Turf School has been reactivated after a one year recess. One new staff member, Mr. Joseph Troll, has been appointed and will work with Dr. Eliot Roberts to revitalize the program. Mr. Troll has had several years of practical experience in the Rhode Island program of research and teaching of turf. Further support of the turf programs at all levels should result from the addition of new staff members in Agricultural Engineering and the re-organization of the various phases of plant protection into a Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology. The future looks good, and we hope that you will all continue to take part in our turf program.

There usually is some discouraging news along with the good news. Professor Lawrence S. Dickinson will retire on August 31, 1958 after 47 years of service to the University of Massachusetts and the turf industry. His advice and counsel will be missed, but we hope that he will be available for "free" consultation in the future. I know that you join me in wishing Professor and Mrs. Dickinson a very interesting and long retirement.

It is our firm resolve to continue all the turf programs originated by Professor Dickinson, not as a memorial to him but because they have proven so valuable to everyone concerned. Professor Dickinson is to be congratulated on his foresight in establishing the turf programs and perseverance in keeping the programs going through the years. We all intend to continue these programs as energetically in the future.

Outstanding Men In Turfgrass Honored
by
John J. Petraitis
President, Turf Management Club

In recognition of the great contributions made to the turf field by certain individuals, the Turf Management Club voted to honor four outstanding men in the nation for their contributions. These four men were presented with a honorary Turf Management Club membership certificate at the banquet which was held during the recent University of Massachusetts Turf Conference. One man was honored for each year the club has been in existence.

For the year 1955, Professor Lawrence Dickinson - He served on the staff of the University of Massachusetts for 47 years, founder of the University of Massachusetts Winter School for Turf Managers and ardent supporter of the business approach to turf maintenance problems.

For the year 1956, Orville Clapper, President of the Clapper Company, supplier of turf grass equipment and chemicals and for 35 years a loyal supporter of all turf grass interests.

For the year 1957, Michael O'Grady, Superintendant of the New Bedford Country Club, New Bedford, Massachusetts; charter member of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America; past president of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New England and ambitious worker for the advancement of the Golf Course Superintendent.

For the year 1958, Robert M. Williams, Superintendent of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Illinois; attended the University of Massachusetts Winter School three successive years; President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America and leader in the field of business management.

About "Turf Clippings"
by
Bruce Silven, Editor

"Turf Clippings" is a publication of the TURF MANAGEMENT CLUB, Stockbridge School of Agriculture, University of Massachusetts. It is produced through the combined efforts of the 2-year Stockbridge students, the Winter School Students, the faculty advisors, (Prof. Roberts and Prof. Troll), and all interested turf managers. Financial support comes solely from the Turf Management Club Treasury.

Unlike most booklets, "Turf Clippings" contains a variety of articles written by many different types of authors, including golf course superintendents, architects, commercial men, research and extension personnel, professors, and students. Through this variety, it is hoped that "Turf Clippings" will be both interesting and educational to its readers.

Any person who would like to contribute an article for future publications may do so by sending it to -

Prof. Eliot C. Roberts
Stockbridge Hall
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts.

As editor, I would like to thank those who have helped to make this publication possible.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE 1958 WINTER SCHOOL

by
Frederick Bove
Santa Anna, California

Back in 1927, as a result of much talk about shortages of qualified men to maintain golf courses, Professor L. S. Dickinson, in cooperation with the New England Association of Golf Course Superintendents conceived the idea of training golf course men at the University of Massachusetts. The now nation-wide famous Winter School for Turf Managers at the University was established.

In its 31 year history, 475 students have successfully mastered the intricacies of going back to school. For many it has been quite an effort as their education was curtailed early in their lives in order that they could help support their families.

Except for the war years of 1942, 1943, and 1944, the Winter School kept turning out about 25 graduates each year until 1957, when due to lack of instructors, space and material, it was decided to discontinue the school. This action brought repercussions from the citizens of Massachusetts and from golf course men all over the country and in 1958, the school was re-established. As President of the 1958 Class, and in behalf of the entire student body of the Winter School, we thank the University of Massachusetts for the opportunity of increasing our turf knowledge. To Dr. Eliot C. Roberts, who so ably relieved Professor Dickinson, a special thanks for a job "well done".

SUMMARY
of the
ANNUAL FINE TURFGRASS CONFERENCE
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts
by
A. M. Radko, Eastern Director, U.S.G.A. Green Section

My sincere thanks for the privilege of summarizing this Conference. To Dean Sieling, Professor Dickinson, Dr. Colby, Dr. Roberts, Officials of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New England, and all others responsible for this fine program, we owe a vote of sincere thanks. Attendance here the last two days has been time well spent for each of us. The manner in which topics were presented was business-like and to the point. Each speaker is to be commended for a job well done.

The program has been one fitting the culmination of exercises for graduates of the School for Turf Managers, one that they will long remember. I should like, at this time, to ask the graduates to note the large attendance of seasoned Superintendents, many of whom have spent a lifetime in this field. They are ever faithful in their conference attendance, ever eager to learn of new ideas, new techniques, and new

developments. Conferences such as this provide best opportunity toward this end. Therefore, keep your interest up; support your local and national organizations. The time and money spent is well repaid in knowledge and know-how. "The thirst for knowledge is never filled." This quote from Cicero came long before the time of golf turf management, but a quote more appropriate for the Superintendent field would be hard to find.

In the opening session, Dr. Roberts, Dean Sieling, Professor Dickinson, and Director Scott extended a warm welcome to the group, and set the stage for the informal, relaxed atmosphere which followed throughout the conference. Yet I am certain that there was one point that concerned us all, and that was Professor Dickinson's placing himself in the "old era", as sharply defined against the "new era". We all, I'm sure, agree that Professor Dickinson's place ranks high in this fine turf field for all time. The Turf School that he established and successfully ran for more than a quarter century is well known to everyone engaged in turf. His graduates practice his teachings in many states. Professor Dickinson's impact on this fine turf field will last far beyond our generation. He has done a tremendous job, and well deserves the recognition and citation awarded him this year by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America.

Mr. Tom Mascaro, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council and President of West Point Products, discussed the Organization and Value of a Turfgrass Council, citing specifically the work being done in Pennsylvania, where such an organization was successfully established to bring together all turfgrass interests, to educate, and to promote research for all turf interests. Tom defined the purpose of the Pennsylvania organization as follows: (1) To determine the kind of research needed; (2) To conduct a Turfgrass Survey, and (3) To act as a clearing house for funds allocated to research projects.

Mr. Bob Williams, President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, and Superintendent of Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Illinois, spoke on Business Management. His presentation was a classic example of Business Administration in the Superintendents Field. His program, copies of which were distributed, is an excellent example of recording information pertinent to the golf course field. It presents a business-like approach to programming, one which business men (members of the board) understand, and this makes Bob's job much easier.

There are numerous reasons why such an approach is valuable. To me, one of the most important is that it offers continuity of program, something that is lacking at many clubs due to the rapid turnover of club officials. Bob's report leaves no question as to aims and objectives at Beverly Country Club. It tells where they've been and where they're going in their maintenance and management program. I feel certain that each of us will want to read and refer to Bob's report many times during the year ahead.

Bob then discussed the Superintendent's Qualifications and Responsibilities. He left no doubt in my mind that he feels that a Superintendent must be a Leader, a man who can supervise and delegate authority; he must continually strive to better himself and his profession; he must know how to program, how to prepare a budget, how to present his budget to his Board; and he must know how to administer funds allocated.

Miss Margaret Herbst, Director, Turf Research Foundation, showed an excellent film on the story of Merion Bluegrass which she followed with a discussion of its management and maintenance requirements. Miss Herbst cited the following characteristics of Merion: It is more resistant to leafspot than Kentucky Bluegrass; it is susceptible to rust; it germinates slowly; it forms a denser, tighter sod than Kentucky Blue; it has better color and can be mowed closer than Kentucky Blue; and it is more drought resistant than Kentucky Bluegrass.

Merion Bluegrass is presently recommended in seed mixtures. As a result of research by Dr. DeFrance, Merion is now included in Rhode Island approved mixtures. In other areas, Merion has been diluted with Kentucky Bluegrass and Creeping Red Fescue primarily.

In our experience in the Northeast, Merion has found its greatest use on tees. Many Superintendents have established Merion tees by sodding or directly seeding into a newly prepared seedbed. Overseeding existing turf with Merion by drilling or after aeration has not generally worked out satisfactorily. Rust on Merion has not been a serious problem in the Northeast.

Dr. Joseph Steckel of the University of Massachusetts, discussed phosphorus fertilization and its role in plant growth. He stressed that phosphorus is important to seedling establishment -- it seems especially true of bluegrass establishment; that in new plantings, it is best to work the phosphorus into the seedbed; and that phosphorus uptake in the plant was greater when nitrogen was also added.

Those engaged in the golf field have been concerned for some time with the high phosphorus levels of putting green soils. There is some feeling that high phosphorus readings have a great deal to do with the high percentage of Poa annua in many greens. High phosphorus may also cause iron chlorosis in turf.

Professor Couch, of Penn State University, reported at the National Conference that phosphorus and potassium play an important part in disease resistance of turfgrasses.

Dr. Roberts reported that his nutrition studies indicate that phosphorus and potassium were important in producing high quality turf... that nitrogen is important, but don't overlook the two other elements mentioned... a balanced diet is best.

Dr. Robert Shery, Director, Better Lawn Institute, showed slides on the harvesting of seed throughout the nation, and discussed some of the things that seed companies consider in selecting seed fields for harvest. He stated that they looked to differences within species and harvested seed from as many prominent locations as possible in hopes that these diversities might better suit the wide differences of local conditions found by users within the general zone of adaptation of these grasses.

Dr. Shery stated that heavy seed is generally best. He advised that the prospective buyer study the label on seed packages. It tells an important story. He stated also that generally there are no advantages to pregermination of seeds.

Dr. John Havis, Head of Waltham Field Station, University of Massachusetts, discussed Weed Control, emphasizing soil fumigants, Dowfume, Vapam, and Mylone -- how each reacts in the soil in sterilization. He stated that each used properly would do a good job, however, none work well in cool soils. Best time to use is about May 15th on, and no later than September 15th, generally.

Some results on Poa annua control with Endothal and fluorophenoxyacetic acid were cited, and clover control too entered into discussion.

Dr. Fred Grau, Agronomist, Nitroform Agricultural Chemical Co., presented his usual excellent talk, this time on Nitrogen Fertilization. He gave a thumb nail sketch of nitrogen sources, inorganic, organic, and urea-form (UF), and mixtures now containing UF. He cited UF work at Rhode Island by DeFrance. He stated that "Balance is the fundamental part of Nature's Law" -- when everything is in balance, you have a healthier, denser turf. Each nitrogen fertilizer is good if used according to its characteristics and within its limitations. Fertilizer works best when used in conjunction with other management practices.

Mr. Joseph Troll, of the University of Massachusetts spoke on Nematodes, one of the newer turf problems, but one about which we have limited information presently. Some research is being done on this problem in Florida by Nutter.

Mr. Troll briefly reviewed the literature on Nematodes, which trace back to the Bible, to those troublesome to man, to the Golden Nematode which has proven to be so great a problem to potato growers on Long Island. As a result of discussion and information left with you by Mr. Troll, we now have a better understanding of the nematode situation; yet there remains a great deal of work to be done.

Panel sessions were lively and informative. Each panel member is to be commended for his role in making the sessions successful.

Mr. Ray Brigham, Superintendent of the Rhode Island Country Club, who was Chairman throughout the Educational Conference, deserves a special vote of thanks for his part in the proceedings.

The Importance of Golf Course
Superintendents Associations
by
Anthony Caranci
Providence, Rhode Island

It is extremely important and beneficial for every Golf Course Superintendent to belong to his local, regional and national association. The well informed superintendent belongs to these associations for reasons such as the exchanging of ideas, experiences, techniques, personal research, good will and most important, for educational purposes.

When a meeting is held at his course he obtains various view points on individual problems in question, benefits by helpful suggestions concerning different items to beautify his golf course and to acquire better playing conditions.

It is impossible to evaluate the enormous amount of knowledge that he acquires when he discusses the problems of his golf course and other courses among so many of his associates.

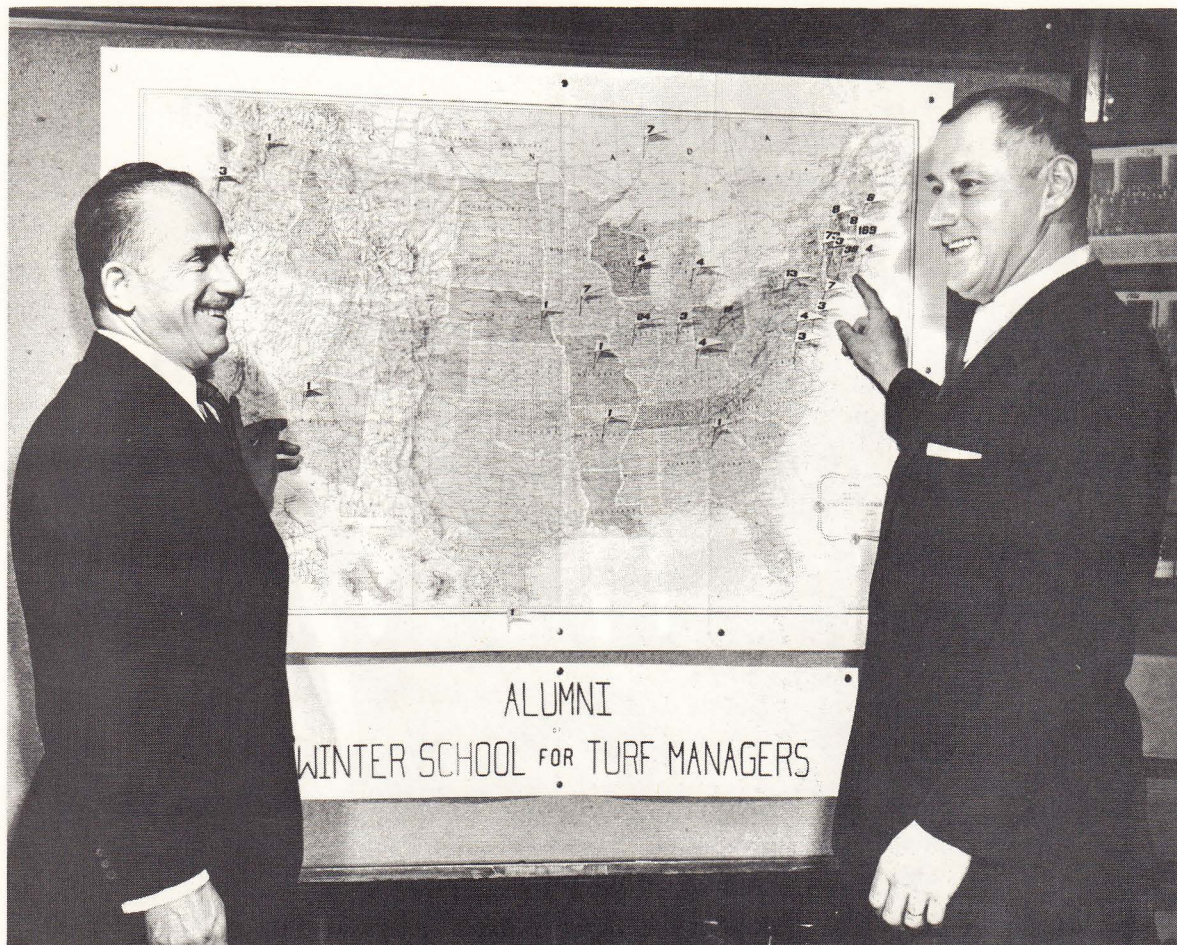
The following is a common occurrence at these meetings. Many times when he decides to apply a particular chemical for a specific problem, one of his associates will comment, "I tested that chemical for this problem, but I found it to be inefficient, however, I found the answer by the following procedure." Thus, we avoid one costly unnecessary step and benefit from another mans experiences.

Usually, a well-versed educational speaker is presented to the group to give us the latest accomplishments in our field. The associations are always kept well informed in the latest scientific achievements and developments, as to turf problems, golf course operation and equipment.

The turf conferences held at various points in the nation are exceptional progressive educational programs. There have been numerous occasions whereby fungicide, herbicide, insecticide and fertilizer programs have been altered considerably after having acquired the latest information concerning them.

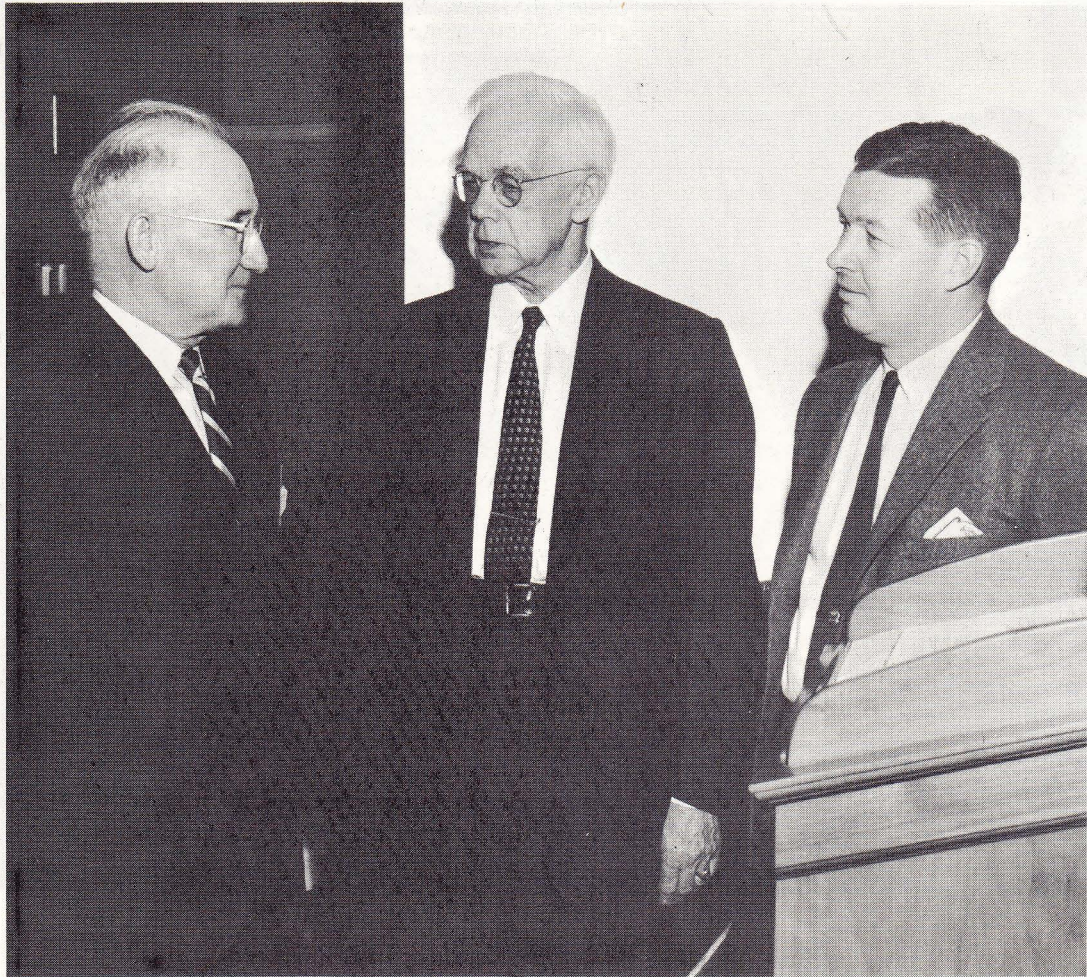
Most of the prominent and progressive golf clubs through out the country insist that their Superintendent attend the National Turf-Grass Conference plus Local and Regional activities. Budgets are set up to defray all expenses for the Superintendent to attend these educational activities, because they realize that the well-informed Superintendent pays extreme dividends to the club in actual dollars and cents through the broadening of his knowledge.

The importance of the aggressive Superintendent joining an Association is evident. JOIN NOW! Reap the harvest of knowledge and education.



TURFGRASS INTEREST STRETCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

Frederick Bove (left) from Santa Anna, California, and Milton S. Brown (right) from New Bedford, Massachusetts meet at the University of Massachusetts to study turfgrass management. Despite coming from opposite sides of the country, the problems in golf course maintenance are much alike. Mr. Bove chose the 8-week Winter short course of study while Mr. Brown is enrolled in the 2-year Stockbridge School. Both programs feature theoretical and practical approaches to turf management.



ALUMNI OF WINTER SCHOOL
RETURN FOR TURFGRASS CONFERENCE

Arthur E. Anderson (left), Superintendent of the Brae Burn Country Club in West Newton, Massachusetts and Robert M. Williams (right), Superintendent of the Beverly Country Club in Chicago, Illinois and President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America chat with Professor Lawrence S. Dickinson (center) during the University of Massachusetts Annual Turfgrass Conference on March 6, 1958. Mr. Anderson was the first graduate of the first Winter School class in 1927. Mr. Williams received his diploma in Turf Management in 1936.

GOLF COURSES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by

James C. Scott - San Diego, California

Mother Nature has been more than generous with her blessings of wonderful weather and fine topography to California in general, and Southern California in particular.

Golfers in Southern California probably have the finest selection of courses and links of anyone in the world - twelve months of the year.

In the San Diego area, there are fourteen 18-hole courses, nine 9-hole layouts and ten of the par three variety. Two of the 18-hole courses are true links and will probably become well-known in the years to come. They are the two new city courses at Torrey Pines.

The weather along the coast is between 50 and 80°F almost 90% of the time. Any serious or rapid damage to the grasses does not occur very often. However, the grasses are not totally exempt from fungus attack.

With our warm climate, Seaside Bent is used almost exclusively for the greens and Bermuda for tees and fairways. Some of the courses overseed with Rye or Fescue when Bermuda goes off color in the winter.

Probably the most serious problem in maintaining quality turf is due to water. All the irrigation water used comes from the Colorado River. Since this river is high in salt content, a constant build-up of salts can be detected in the soils. Thus the soils tend to be more alkaline than acid.

Due to year around play, specialized maintenance such as aerifying, use of the verticut, and top dressing must be carried out on an intensive scale. To help relieve this situation, many courses are building alternate tees and are thinking of doing the same for their poorer greens.

At present, the superintendents in the San Diego area are considering the organization of a local chapter to study all aspects concerned with golf course maintenance. The published results will benefit everyone connected with golf.

THE CONSTANT BATTLE

by

Joseph Troll

Agronomy Department

University of Massachusetts

To remain relatively disease free, whether it be humans, animals, or plants, can be a constant battle. However, if one is vigilant coupled with present day preventative and/or curative programs, diseases seldom grow to epidemic proportions.

Briefly one might define a disease as a deviation from the normal, caused by the continued irritation of some chief causal factor. The diseases which are specifically concerned with are those of fine turf. The continued irritation is usually caused by either a physiological, sometimes called abiotic, or by biotic, also known as living factors.

Physiological disturbances can be a two-fold factor in the disease picture. It not only can cause an abnormal grass plant but it often weakens the plant, thus subjecting it to further destruction by biotic or living organisms.

Many of the physiological caused diseases may be due to improper maintenance practices by the golf course superintendent. On the other hand, these practices could be looked upon as being routine or fundamental but regardless they should be considered important. To name a few, they are: too heavy fertilization; not enough fertilizer; improper water drainage; poor air circulation; etc. Anyone of these conditions can injure turf and any injury caused by anyone of these conditions together with a living destructive organism can easily kill grass plants. It should be understood that living organisms, mainly fungi, don't infect just weak grass plants but can be pathogenic on seemingly healthy turf.

When climatic conditions, temperature, and moisture, are at the optimum plus the presence of a proper host, pathogenic fungi can penetrate the grass plant and cause a disease. Most fine turf disease causing fungi are ever present. They may subsist in a resting form or they may be living in the dead organic matter waiting for the proper environmental factors necessary for growth and infection. An example of each is: sclerotia which are resting bodies of the "Brown Patch" fungus *Rhizoctonia*; the other which can live on dead organic matter is *Pythium*, the fungus which causes "Grease Spot".

In order to maintain a relatively disease free turf, a golf course superintendent must be alert at all times. If proper maintenance practices are employed, he can usually grow healthy turf and healthy turf is often disease free. If conditions favor the germination and growth of infectious fungi, a preventative fungicide spray schedule should be used. The last program to be used by the superintendent is one that will cure the already infected turf.

RECOGNITION OF THE GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENT THROUGH PUBLIC RELATIONS

by

Frederick Bove
Santa Anna, California

The definition of public relations according to Websters dictionary is: "The activities of a corporation, union, government or other organization in building and maintaining sound and productive relations with special publics such as customers, employees, or stockholders, and with the public at large, so as to adapt itself to its environment and INTERPRET ITSELF TO SOCIETY".

One of the most important reasons that the Golf Professional has achieved his present high position in golfing circles has been through public relations. In addition to the publicity that they receive through their golfing abilities, the Golf Pro has an opportunity to meet and talk to the golfer, since golfers usually register and pay their green fees in the Pro Shop. The display of golfing equipment and wearing apparel in his shop also is a means for conversation with the golfer. The Pro makes it a point to show interest and be sympathetic to the golfer, depending on his game that day.

As a result of the above contacts the golfer is more apt to lean towards the Pro for any information pertaining to the game of golf, golf courses and golf in general. The Superintendent on the other hand is busy on the golf course somewhere and is unknown and obscure. Many golfers know who the Pro is at a particular golf course, but they do not know who the Superintendent is, or even if they have one for that matter.

During conversations between the Golf Pro and the golfer, there are times when the golfer asks questions pertaining to course maintenance or its condition. Since the average Pro is primarily a golfer and not a "Grass Man", he is unable to keep the golfer informed about golf course maintenance, its procedures or the reasons for its condition, hence the general golfing public is ignorant of the reasons why the golf course is in a certain condition or that certain jobs are necessary on the course. It is therefore the responsibility of all PROGRESSIVE Superintendents to INTERPRET THEMSELVES TO SOCIETY, or in other words, let the public know about yourself and your work.

Mr. Harry Moffitt, President of the Professional Golfer's Association, authored an excellent article in the 1957 Louisville Conference issue of the Golf Course Reporter. The article, among other things, bears out this view on the need for Superintendents to come up with a program of keeping the golfer informed. In connection therewith, it is believed that the following suggestions, if adapted in whole or in part, will result in keeping the golfer informed on golf course conditions and gain recognition for the Superintendent to his rightful place among those responsible for making the wonderful game of golf more enjoyable:

1. The Superintendent should enlist the aid of his Greens Chairman in his efforts to render better service to the membership through public relations.
2. He should strive for the establishment of two Superintendents offices, one to be located in a section of the Pro shop, or if available, a room in a separate building adjacent to the Pro shop, to be known as his "Public Relations" Office. The other office to be located at the Maintenance shop and to be known as his "Field" Office. The superintendent should divide his day between his "Public Relations" Office, and his "Field" Office and supervising his men on the golf course. He should make certain that he is present in his "Public Relations" Office during the time when most players are present, such as tournaments. For those golf courses that are busy all day long, such as Municipal or Fee Courses, the Superintendent should make short and frequent visits throughout

the day to his "Public Relations" Office.

3. The Superintendent should talk to as many golfers as is possible, about golf, golf course maintenance, and turfgrass management in particular. It is surprising how many listeners you get when you start talking about grasses and maintenance since a large majority of the players maintain home lawns, they are usually interested in how they can make their lawns look like the well kept fairways and greens. The Superintendent could act as consultant on home lawn problems (a great many Superintendents do) and should inform the membership of this service. In this connection, however, the Superintendent should realize that his personal appearance, (and I do not mean that the Superintendent must wear a coat and tie) and the condition of his own golf course dictates the authoritative information that he imparts to his listeners. In other words, if he presents a neat appearance and if his course is well manicured, his advice will have authority. One can understand that there are many uncontrollable factors that are responsible for the poor condition of a golf course. The Superintendent could reduce some of those factors by engaging in conversation with the players and keeping them informed of the golf course needs, such as fertilizer, equipment, labor and in many instances cooperation from the golfers themselves.
4. The Superintendents' "Public Relations" Office should have a display of his awards, achievements, certificates, diplomas, etc. It should have pictures of golf course construction, maintenance procedures and equipment used from the early days of golf to the present up-to-date methods. (This material could be gathered by the GCSA and published in a brochure with approximately 8" x 10" photographs or sketches, and distributed to GCSA members as another service rendered by the GCSA). It should also have a "papier mache" model layout of the golf course, indicating thereon certain particulars such as par length of the hole; kind of grass planted on greens, fairways and tees, height of cut and frequency of mowing greens; frequency of changing cups and tee markers; planned maintenance projects, etc.
5. Maintain a bulletin board to display the "word" to the experts on turfgrass culture, such as best height of cut for bent grass; causes of damage to tees, greens, fairways; turfgrass conference proceedings; best fertilizing methods and formulas, etc. Often times members will be convinced that a certain project is necessary, if he can be shown that an "outside" expert recommends it.
6. Induce the Club to include the name of the Superintendent on score cards, signs and all publicity matters pertaining to the golf course, especially when tournaments are either scheduled or in progress.

COMMENTS ON THE WINTER SCHOOL CLASS OF 1958

The winter turf school, Class of 1958, hails from nine states of the United States and two Provinces of Canada. Massachusetts claims the largest number of entries, their total, 8. Poor little Rhode Island tied with Illinois at three each. New York, Connecticut, Ohio and

Michigan, were a four way tie at two all, and California with its very first entry, overcoming the obstacle of great distance, managed a tie with New Hampshire, for the total of one each. Canada's two entries, carried on the classic hockey rivalry of Toronto and Montreal, which brings the grand total to twenty-six eager students striving for the goal of more knowledge in the maintenance of fine turf. As light as that last comment may seem, I think that it can be said with all honesty, that it is true.

As we met and got to know one another, both in the class room and out, there became apparent characteristics that will mark us for years to come, and this includes both teachers and students. Thanks to Prof. Dickinson, every fly on the wall will have ears, and we really know that Mr. Troll doesn't push Kromad anymore. Mr. King dutifully taught us that all tree companies are not dishonest and Mr. Pira, your first class of superintendents, couldn't possibly unnerve you that much. Does Dr. Colby love his soils more than anything else. Is Prof. Blundell really henpecked, we don't think so. Mr. Allen, those who couldn't see Kernwood C.C. are at a loss. It's too bad, Dr. Roberts, that we can't all be matinee idols with such lovely leading ladies. Now that I have unmercifully barred the souls of our instructors, let us turn to the students.

Rene Muylaert - In Toronto, all we play is snooker. Wally Pearson - your dry humor and sparkling laugh were the most. Charlie Pullen - I think that I shall never see a hill on which I couldn't ski. Don Shonmon - I wanted to ask that question, but he beat me to it. Jack Smith - I'm not going to write anything for that book. Bob Tondeur - Was I sick! Was I sick? I was sick. Bob Tosh - I know what they are now. I got all those weeds on my course. Ralph Varzello - get out the sprinklers - here comes the seagulls. Tony Wallner - She won't let me smoke cigars at home. Don Weber - I eat, my room mate plays golf. Don White - I play golf, my room mate eats. Floyd Wigget - Sarge, I think your slide rule lied again. Frederick Bove, Maj. USMC Retired. In your worldly travels, you must have seen colder weather than this, and California isn't the only place the sun shines. Vernon Burnham - You, Mr. Secretary, are again delighted to collect. Frank Cormichael - He said, and I quote, "I had to, I had to, my boss is graduating from the two year course". Al Durland - Al is the only split personality in the class, golf course superintendent and nursery man. Myron Jones - Jones could be a great master of ceremonies. Bernie Kozich - Uganda grass is the answer, I'm telling you. Doug Lamb - You guys should aerify more. John Lynch - You can't expect me to grow grass, I can't even grow hair. Phill Mitchell - I don't know why these guys always pick on velvet bent. Max Mierzwa - Max has grown roots at West Springfield. George Moore - George did you really plow snow, or did you stay home by the fire. Bill Wilson - I don't know! Did he ever answer my question. Tony Coronci - I can always lecture on the cures of pythium. Ed Williams - I'll have an ice cream bar, machine on every tee.

MAINTENANCE AT AN INSURANCE COMPANY GROUNDS

by

George J. Moore, Jr.
Springfield, Massachusetts

There are many areas other than golf courses that are interested in maintaining fine turf. Public and private parks, cemeteries, educational

institutions, industrial and commercial concerns are becoming more and more concerned with the appearance of their grass areas.

The Home Office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield has for over 30 years maintained more than 15 acres of their 27 acres in fine turf. The original seeding was a mixture which resulted in a predominately bent grass lawn. Steps have been taken recently to incorporate Kentucky and Merion Bluegrass into this area.

Two areas have been reconstructed and reseeded with Merion Blue. During September of 1956, the entire front lawn of about one acre had the turf surface removed. Air irrigation system of rotating pop-ups was installed at this time to cover this area. After applications of new topsoil, soil-insect deterrents and a complete fertilizer, Merion Bluegrass was seeded at 3 lbs. per 1000. This seeding suffered severely the following night from a heavy rainstorm which washed out most of the seed. The surface was smoothed out again and was reseeded with Merion at about 1½ lbs per 1000. The germination was painfully slow and after one month, there was very little grass showing. Even at the beginning of November, the grass was very sparse. However, the following spring, the area greened up rapidly and by the fall of 1958, (one year from planting), it was a luxurious thick carpet of green. It was fertilized with Urea-form once in May of 1957 and that was all the plant food it received until October of 1957.

Another grass area was reconstructed in the spring of 1958. Because of the presence of crabgrass, it was decided not to seed Merion until the fall, but a temporary cover of ryegrass, timothy and redtop was sown. This plot also had an irrigation system of small pop-ups installed. In August of 1957, the cover crop was roto-tilled, the surface raked, grub proofed, fertilized and seeded to Merion blue. This planting came along much faster than the preceding year and by November 1st, it had had three mowings and had a fine color for seedling turf.

It seems that Merion blue is a slow starter and should be seeded in very early fall. It responds to Urea-form fertilization better than other types. Germination on heavily watered areas was slower than on moderately watered areas.

Crabgrass has been a problem and a program has been established for its eradication. P.M.A. has been the herbicide used. The program was started in the summer of 1956, but there was little control that year as the crabgrass had become established before the first application. In 1957, the first application was made in Early May and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until September. 2-4D was also used for other weeds and by the fall of 1957, the lawns showed good reductions in the number of crabgrass plants and other weeds. The rates of P.M.A. used were 10 to 15 pints of 10% in 100 gallons of water, sprayed with tractor drawn sprayer. The skill of the tractor operator is very important, as too high a speed puts the chemical on in too small amounts and too slow a speed will cause burning. Thus, it is very important to have a well trained operator do the spraying.

Close clipped bent lawns were maintained for employees lawn bowling and croquet, but lagging interest in these sports caused them to be discontinued. However, an 18 hole putting green has proved popular. About 200 people use the course for noontime recreation.

The 15,000 square feet putting course consists of Astoria Colonial Bent. A preventative program for turf diseases is followed using Tersan and P.M.A.S. Very little disease has been experienced. Because of the short time (2 hours) that the green is used each day, compaction is a problem. The Verti-cut machine is used once a week with the tines disengaged and the weight of the machine pressing the tines into the soil about 1½". This seems to relieve the compaction. The turf is cut daily during the summer months at a ½" height. Urea-form fertilizer was used last spring for the first time, but results were poor so that it was decided to return to 50% organic 8-6-4.

The grounds department consists of six men who are also responsible for the care of a ball diamond, tennis courts, picnic areas, trees and shrubs, walks and roadways. During the winter months the snow removal on the 3½ acre parking lot, as well as the maintenance of a large skating rink keep us well occupied.

It is believed that an attractive lawn with well groomed trees, shrubs and flowers is of great value in improving morale of employees, and in making a pleasant environment for efficient business operation.

DON'T GET CAUGHT SHORT!

by

Bruce C. Silven
Warwick Neck
Rhode Island

"What do I need a turf nursery for? My greens and tees are in excellent condition," snapped a confident superintendent.

But beware! Turf can be lost from a green overnight. Portions of greens, especially those containing *Poa annua*, can be lost from wilting in a matter of hours. A thunder-shower on a hot summer day followed by bright sunshine may result in scalding of grass in low spots on greens that do not drain correctly. If not checked quickly, severe attacks of disease can kill turf. Some strains of creeping bent on the greens have a habit of getting fluffy now and then, and may be scalped by the mowers. A few rambunctious youths might use a soft-plush green as a target for releasing some of their mischievous energy. A group of dogs might mistake the flag pole for a fire hydrant or a telephone pole. By these and many other ways, the excellence of a green can be broken with dead grass and bare spots.

For example, spots of dead grass have developed on a green and, to make matters worse, a big tournament is coming up - for instance, Ladies' Invitation (God bless them). The members come screaming to the poor superintendent. What happened? "What did you do to the green? How soon can you fix it?" But behold! The superintendent does not get excited.

He restores the splendor of the green in a few hours by resodding the bad areas with turf from his nursery. Then the members go merrily about their business (if they have any besides playing golf).

But alas! What can the confident superintendent who does not believe in a nursery do? It will take months for nature to repair the damage. One suggestion might be to purchase some green paint (if the club can afford it) and paint the bad spots. Another suggestion might be to sneak quietly out of town for a few months till things simmer down. In a sense, a superintendent without a turf nursery is like a traveling-salesman without a spare tire; sooner or later, both will find themselves caught short.

Seriously, however, a superintendent, in fairness to the members of the golf club and for his own protection, should establish a turf nursery, if only for repairs. Any bad spots that develop can be resodded with a minimum amount of inconvenience to the players. Localized spots of weeds on the greens can also be plugged out and resodded as they appear.

A nursery of turf suitable for tees and aprons should be established along with one for greens. Worn areas of tees and aprons should be resodded as they develop; they should never be let go to the extent that they become an eyesore. One bad spot on a golf course can spoil the impression a person gets of the entire golf course. If the same area is constantly wearing out, resodding is only a temporary repair. Enlarging the area may be the only way to correct the situation. If compaction is part of the trouble, the soil texture should be modified.

When a reconstruction project of greens or tees is anticipated, it is usually less expensive to establish your own nursery than to buy sod from a commercial source. By sodding tees and greens, they will be ready for play much quicker than if they are established with stolons or seeds; also, you can feel much surer of getting good results. Since turf should be at least a year old before it is moved, the nursery should be established well in advance of reconstruction. Two-year-old sod is much easier to work with than one year old sod, and much neater work can be done with it.

Along with a turf nursery, a superintendent should have a power sod-cutter. This machine is a must in obtaining both quantity and quality in sodding. Since this piece of equipment will be used consistently throughout the year, it is a good investment for all golf courses. No large-scale resodding can be done economically or efficiently without a power sod-cutter. A new junior model, will do satisfactory work.

Improved chemicals, fertilizers, and equipment are developed in the turf field every year. It is the responsibility of every superintendent to keep up to-date with progress by reading turf literature and attending various meetings, clinics, and field days. This does not mean he should try everything new that is put on the market, but at least he should be aware of them and their achievements. Before trying a new material, a superintendent should realize that conditions are different on every golf course or even from one green to another. The fact that a material works on a nearby course does not mean it will work on his. Do not take

a chance; test it on a small section of the turf nursery first. Failing to take this simple precaution, an impatient superintendent can do severe damage to a golf course. Since injury to the turf nursery is far less serious than injury to the greens, a turf nursery makes an excellent testing ground for critical materials. If you sterilize your topdressing, spread some on a small area of the nursery a week before the topdressing program is due to start. This is to make sure it is properly cured and will not be toxic to the grass. New strains of grasses can be tested in a small plot in the nursery to establish their value and vigor in your immediate area. Locale (temperature, soil, etc.) has a great deal to do with the performances of grasses. Some strains of grasses that grow well in other areas may not do so well in your area. Without a nursery, a superintendent is greatly handicapped in testing new materials and grasses. He may be forced to take unnecessary chances on the golf course.

WE HAVE HAD IT - THEY NOW HAVE IT - THESE TOO SHALL HAVE IT

by

Orville O. Clapper
West Newton, Massachusetts

It becomes more difficult for some of us - at least we who are well past the 60 year mile post - to realize that we are "Old Timers" and that much more of our time, energy and thoughts should be directed towards the development of those who are to eventually take our places.

This fact was brought quite forcefully to my attention last November when the employees of the Clapper Company, staged a surprise dinner for Mrs. Clapper and me in honor of my being in this business in New England for thirty five years. When one can, as I did, stand and see his first employee and his first customer among the honored guests, he comes up short with the realization that time has a way of passing too rapidly.

As a merchant selling supplies and equipment for the maintenance of fine turf, I am privileged to be considered an "Old timer" in this comparatively new business of turf maintenance. Like the many hundreds of superintendents, formerly known as greenkeepers, we had to learn our trade thru trial and error - give and take - try and hope. Everyone must learn some things the hard way, but we learned most of ours that way. We coined some new words in a new language, much of which passes down to the modern age. If I should apply a name or tag to this fine group of old timers, I would prefer to say "We have had it."

Directly below us, if we may borrow that expression, is the next echelon, who are in the 40-55 year old bracket. They too have learned a great deal about their turf maintenance profession the hard way. Many of these men enjoy, to varying degrees, more formal or advanced education thru short courses at our universities. For this group of men, which seem to predominate for the moment, as the men in charge we might well select the tag of "They Now Have it". They too, in turn, are charged with the responsibility of training the next younger group as their able assistants. These men will in due time reach maturity and be ready to step into the breach as replacements. It is not too soon for these

"Who Now Have it" men to make a start towards selection of their assistants and to gradually load onto their young shoulders the responsibilities in keeping with their abilities and growth.

To this group, the third echelon of still younger men, I think it might be in line with the other tags if we call them a group of "These too shall have it". Theirs will be an even heavier load for each year brings new problems for which new remedies and techniques must be evolved. Their minds will be filled with these new techniques just as their buildings will house many machines and devices unheard of today. These men must keep abreast of the times. They must think ahead of actual events. They must be fitted to move quietly, when their turns come, into the niche of the "They Now Have It" select group. Competition for good men, yes for better men, will always be with us and because of this stepped-up tempo, a man who has worked up to the new job does not mean that he shall get it unless he can prove his qualifications. There is surely a great future for these young men if they will conscientiously train their minds as they pass thru this 21-40 year old bracket.

The "You have had it" were politely told that they will not last forever and that it is never too soon to start training a man as an assistant and probable successor. To every man is due that feeling of having chosen well and trained properly while there is still time to correct errors as well as sit and spin.

The "They now have it" men may feel that they have many, yes a great many good productive years in their life span and thusly hesitate or even refuse to think about a successor. Let's not call him a successor, but rather an assistant. It is more palatable as well as nearer correct, at least until he has been trained and is ready to succeed. The real heavy thinking of today and tomorrow is on the shoulders of these "They now have it" men. A capable assistant for each of these men means more free time to discover problems, seek solutions, visit others, attend educational conferences, play golf and build better public relations with club members. It is also important to be able to ease towards retirement with a full day's contribution for the good of the job yet conserving physical strength for emergency demands.

The "These too shall have it" are the young and strong men on whose shoulders will fall the errors of the past, the problems of the present and the dreams of the future. They will emerge, in due time, exercising far greater managerial responsibilities than hardly conceived of today. Time, in every operation, will be a bitter foe and must be constantly faced with greater skills, foresight, imagination and logistics. Ability, knowledge, will to work, respect for and desire to follow leadership, can make or break any man.

THE GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENT

by

Prof. L. S. Dickinson

Dept. of Agronomy, University of Massachusetts

Science has it's facts, equipment, it's specifications, fertilizer and fungicides, their formula and two and two make four. All definite and inanimate.

Golf courses have their workmen, their grasses, their weeds as animate competitors as well as 3,000, at least, different types of terrain and an equal number of different local club ideas.

The Superintendents job is to mix parts of the above factors in such a manner that pleasurable golf can be had in continuous production. Furthermore, the money cost of the product must be kept as low as possible. A "green thumb" while helpful, is not all that is required from the Superintendent. He must utilize his scientific knowledge and the scientific facts presented to him, and adopt them to his particular conditions. In other words, he must be professional. To keep the costs within the budget, he must use business methods while being professional. He must prove the facts with living grass and the costs must be divided between money and cultural costs. To gain the status as superintendent, he must prove these facts to the club officials.

During the past thirty and more years, Golf Course Superintendents have made great progress toward being recognized as men with professional and business ability. However, the failure of a great many clubs to recognize the superintendent's ability and some superintendents failing to assert themselves is costing many clubs large sums of money for the product received as well as mediocre golfing areas.

The superintendent can not rely on science and machinery alone. Panacea and quick fixers have no more place in golf course management than they do in a factory or hospital. To be sure, money will buy labor, but it does not manage or direct it. Money will buy machinery "to reduce labor costs" but machinery will not direct or manager itself or pay for any cultural costs that may occur from it's continued use. The superintendent is responsible for the direction.

Business methods and balance sheets require operating records, and their interpretation to keep production costs within the budget limit. Money allotted to labor, if re-evaluated as available labor hours, can be used more effectively, and the grass plant (the superintendent's best friend) must be "consulted" at least considered and treated as a living organism that desires to live and will fight to live. This applies to all varieties of grasses and their strains whether they are old, new or "on the drawing board."

To men planning to enter the profession of greenkeeping, and it is a good profession, I urge you to keep records and all data possible concerning each operation. Evaluate the work in terms of the quality and durability of the product as well as the money cost, machine and labor hours especially. With such records, you will be able to present facts and recommendations in a manner worthy of your profession. Basically, all golf clubs, their green committees, and players are alike; it is their small differences that make golf course maintenance a profession and business management a necessity.

COST OF LAWN AND GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION

by

Geoffrey S. Cornish
South Amherst, Massachusetts

First let me congratulate you on formation of the Turf Management Club. As you know there have been turfgrass clubs before at this University. But I believe that this one formed by yourselves in cooperation with Dr. Roberts is built on firmer foundation.

Two very strong points of the new club are provision for associate membership of interested persons off campus and also your excellent publication, Turf Clippings.

The other day I talked to Dr. Colby's Ornamental Horticulture class. Some information I presented there relative to homelawn construction is also applicable to other forms of turfgrass construction. Indeed, it is an example of one form of simple basic cost estimating.

Suppose you are building a homelawn. This particular lawn requires 1 foot of fill and 4 inches of settled topsoil. You intend to add all recommended ingredients. Using 1956 prices you would find that costs totalled as follows per 1000 square feet.

1 foot fill = 36 cubic yards + 25% for settling = 45 cubic yds @ \$1.00	\$45.00
4 inches topsoil = 12 cubic yds. + 25% for settling = 15 cu. yds @ \$4.00	\$60.00
4 bales peat moss @ \$4.00	\$16.00
40 cubic ft. vermiculite - Cost \$1.40 per 4 cu. foot bag	\$14.00
20 pounds superphosphate @ \$40.00 per ton	.40
50 pounds limestone @ \$10.00 per ton	.25
35 pounds natural organic @ \$72.00 per ton	1.20
25 pounds complete fertilizer @ \$30.00 per ton	1.00
6 pounds seed @ \$.90	5.40
Total per 1000 square feet	\$143.25

Probably you might also use calcium cyanamide for weed control or possibly a synthetic soil conditioner. Then these costs have to be added in.

It does not require a C.P.A. to see the largest costs in lawn building are topsoil and fill. Fortunately all or part of the topsoil may be present on the site. Sometimes, too, no fill is required. Prices per cubic yard of both these materials may, of course, vary widely from those given above.



GRADUATES OF WINTER SCHOOL FOR TURF MANAGERS—1958

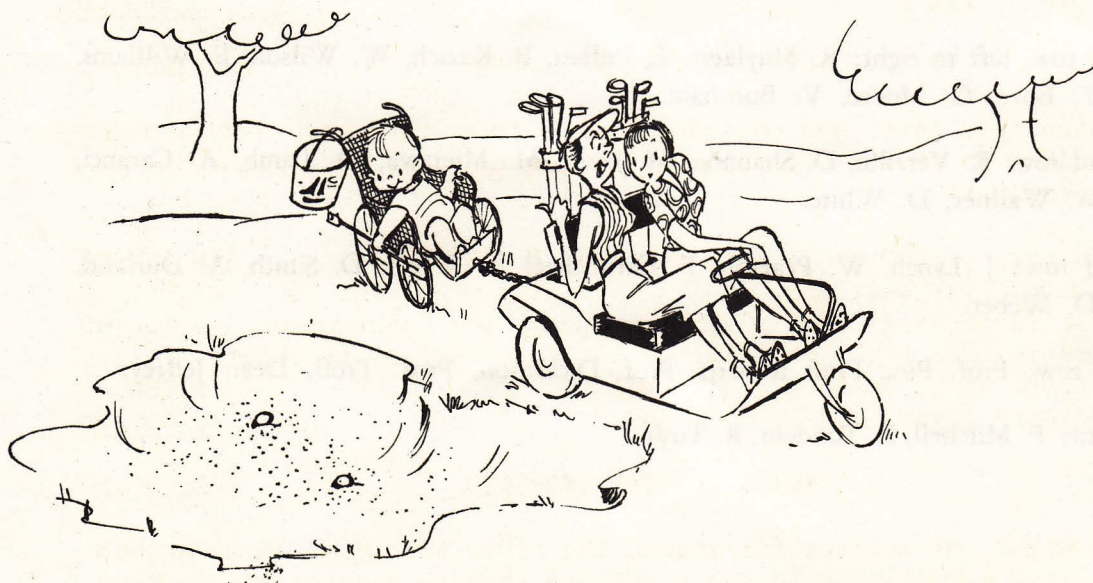
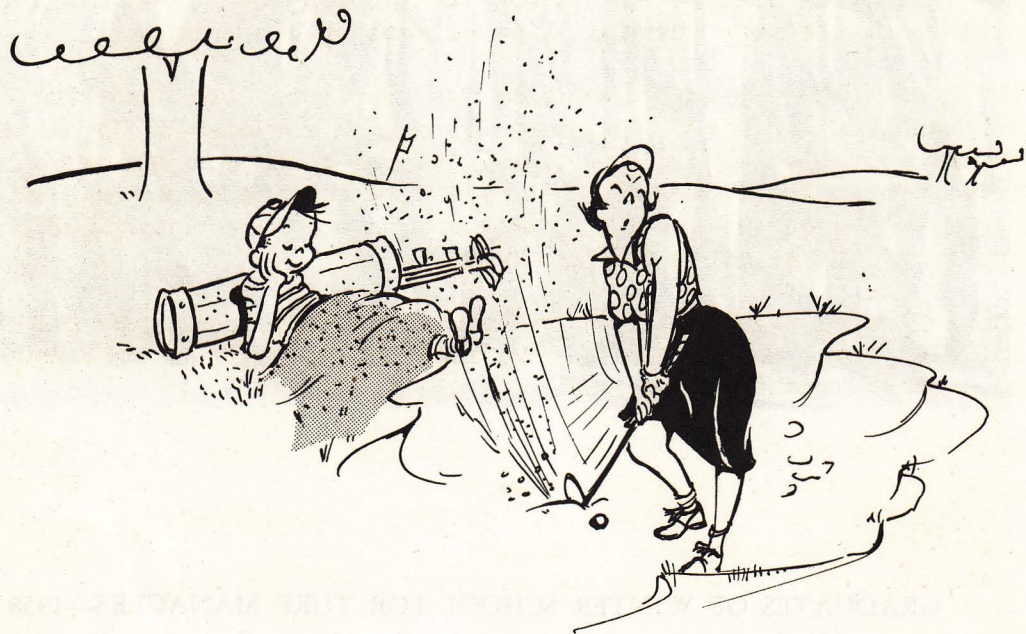
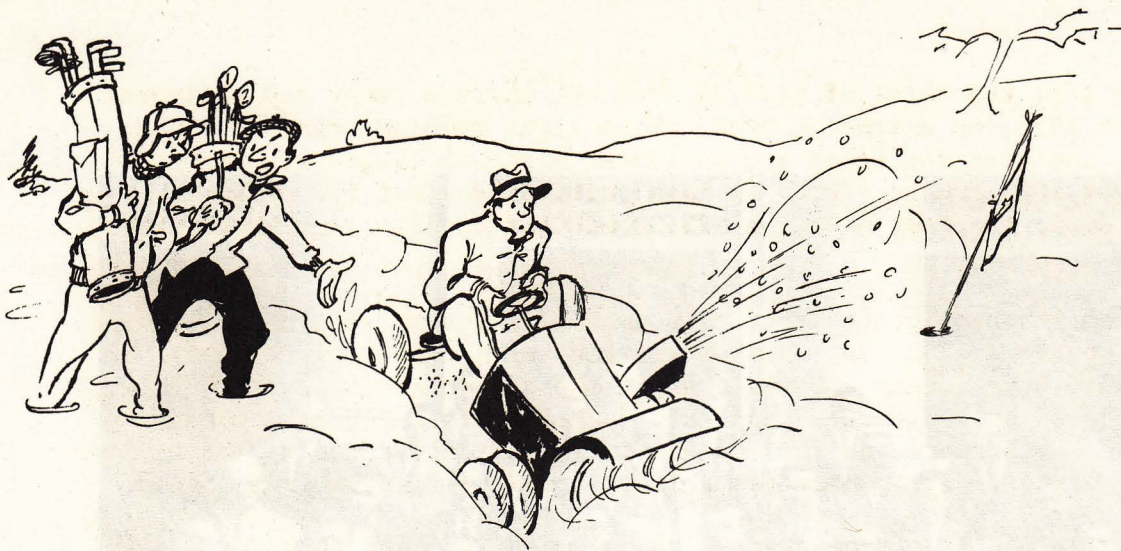
Front row, left to right: R. Muylaert, C. Pullen, B. Kazich, W. Wilson, E. Williams, F. Bove, G. Moore, V. Burnham.

Second row: R. Verzillo, D. Shannon, M. Janis, M. Mierzwa, D. Lamb, A. Caranci, A. Wallner, D. White.

Third row: J. Lynch, W. Pearson, F. Carmichael, F. Wiget, D. Smith, A. Durland, D. Weber.

Back row: Prof. Pira, Prof. Roberts, Prof. Dickinson, Prof. Troll, Dean Jeffrey.

Absent: P. Mitchell, R. Tondeur, R. Tosh



"Letting him bring his sand pail and shovel was his father's idea."

Note that the total of \$143.25 does not include labor and equipment hire. In 1956, on extensive areas where light wheeled tractors could be used, the cost for labor and equipment hire was frequently around \$10.00 per 1000 square feet. On more restricted areas for medium quality turf, the cost might be \$25.00 and for superior turfgrass areas, \$50.00.

It can be readily seen that this type of figuring is also applicable to golf course areas. But when we are seeding a number of fairways, we may utilize huge seaman cultivators or immense bog harrows. Materials are purchased by the carload and half carload lots. Prices accordingly go down. Furthermore, on fairway areas, ingredients added may be limited to lime, organic nitrogenous fertilizer, complete fertilizer and seed.

The question is often asked as to how much it costs to build a golf course. With real estate, the course itself, clubhouse, swimming pool, etc. the total cost may run a million dollars or much higher.

But a club can get into operation for very much less than this. Then further construction after the course is opened for play will make the investment appreciable over the years. During this same period, a qualified course superintendent (if backed by correct design and construction, all the maintenance equipment he needs and an adequate annual budget) will greatly increase the value of the course.

The following figures illustrate a wise program adopted by one New England club whose committee realized there was a limit to what could be raised. First, the following estimate was proposed.

(A) Known cost of 160 acres land required for 18 holes	\$16,000.00
(B) Estimated cost of building 18 holes	90,000.00
(C) Course furnishings and initial equipment for maintenance	5,000.00
(D) Estimated cost of modest clubhouse	60,000.00
(E) Estimated cost of parking lot and very small swimming pool	13,000.00
(F) Expediency figure 10% of b,c,d,e.	<u>16,800.00</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIRED	\$200,800.00

To raise this total was considered an overwhelming task and accordingly it was decided to promote an initial 9 holes in accordance with the following estimate.

(A) Known cost of 160 acres land required for 18 holes	\$16,000.00
(B) Estimated cost building 9 holes obtaining plans for 18	47,000.00
(C) Course furnishings and initial equipment for maintenance	5,000.00
(D) Estimated cost small building to act as temporary clubhouse and later to be used as a pro shop	8,000.00
(E) Expediency figure 10% of b,c, and d.	<u>6,000.00</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIRED	\$82,000.00

Land cost might, of course, far exceed the \$100. per acre. Some groups too might wish a much more lavish clubhouse than this group had in mind.

Selection of poor land would raise the cost far in excess of this as also would exorbitant costs and waste arising from inadequate planning and natural errors.

TURF CLUB NEWS

For three years now, the Turf Management Club of the University of Massachusetts has been in existence. This year, the club elected John Petraitis as President and John Smyth as Vice-President. John G. Moore was re-elected as Secretary and Milton Brown was named Treasurer. Professor Roberts once again was voted the club faculty advisor.

The club was happy to welcome the addition of seventeen new members in the form of the 1957 Freshman class. This is the largest Turf Management Class in the history of the school.

As usual, the first and largest project of the club was to get started on the publication "Turf Clippings." This publication which reflects the club itself, is becoming a better book with every additional year. This year's Editor is Bruce Silven. Bruce has two capable assistants in the twin combination of Douglas Jacques, Business Manager and Donald Jacque, Circulation Manager.

Another new member of the club, as well as a new member to the University Staff, is Mr. Joseph Troll from Rhode Island. With Mr. Troll on the staff, the University saw fit to reinstate the 8-week winter school for Turf Management. The winter school always works well with the club and there is usually a good time had by the two groups together.

George Christie, Chairman of Program arrangements, has scheduled some real fine programs for the club.

Abstracts of talks by three of the speakers are given below.

The first speaker of the season was Geoffrey S. Cornish, who spoke on golf course construction, methods and equipment. Mr. Cornish emphasized the fact that groups contemplating new country clubs may want eighteen holes and a lavish club house to start with. That is, if funds will permit. Still other groups have adopted a long range plan. They start with nine holes and a small club house and as funds permit, they may increase in size.

Since World War II, many small clubs have been built because of the modern earth moving equipment, whereas before this time, courses were only constructed for the wealthy.

Mr. Cornish also emphasized the fact that since World War II, we have progressed in the modernization of our new courses. Among some of the modern trends are fairway trapping, mounding, more attention is being paid to green aprons, tees are of immense size, fairway irrigation, practice greens are bigger, and finally, heavier rates of fertilizers are being used.

He also stated that more pitch and putt courses are being constructed each year. These have become very popular in the eastern part of the United States.

In closing, Mr. Cornish showed slides on the construction and methods employed in building a golf course. They also showed some of the new

modern equipment in operation on several different courses.

Mr. John McGovern of the McGovern Company, Incorporated, spoke on his two week trip through Ireland.

He spoke of a superintendent who got along very well without such modern equipment as an aerifier or a verti-cut. Others didn't even know about chlorodane or its uses. He mentioned the fact that very good repair shops were maintained, consequently cutting down on the cost of equipment.

Mr. McGovern said that the average home lawn mower was small. Most of the big lawns are cut with thirty inch mowers. There are few fairway units used. Most of the golf courses still use hand mowers for their greens.

He also stated that unlike Americans, the English and the Irish, take it more easy and don't rush. The old adage, what we don't do today, we can do tomorrow, seems to fit.

He told the club that every superintendent should be able to express himself, not only to the greens committee, but also to people in general.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. McGovern showed slides on different places of interest throughout Ireland and Europe.

Major Lamphear, Westover Air Force Base, spoke to the club about golf course construction. Two years ago, it was decided that Westover should have a golf course.

Problems arose. How should it be built? Where was the needed equipment going to come from? Where could this course be built? Where were the plans to come from? Where could an experienced man be found? All these problems were dumped into the lap of Major Lamphear, who by the way, is an administrative officer and has never had any golf course construction experience.

Major Lamphear emphasized the fact that the Government wasn't paying for the new course and that all the money spent came from the income of the post exchanges on the different Air Force Bases.

Major Lamphear stated that if you have your heart in what you are doing and if you believe in it, you will always come out on top.

Slides on the construction of the first nine holes were shown and it is evident that the Major found the answer to his questions through consulting with many top turf specialists.

1957 HORTICULTURE SHOW WINNER

One of the biggest events for students and faculty at the Stockbridge School of Agriculture is the annual Horticulture Show. Every year at show time, the University campus is booming with enthusiasm and spirit, which explains why Stockbridge is one of the top schools in the country.

The Horticulture Show, composed of both departmental and student exhibits, is built around a central theme; this year's being - "Mums the Word."

This year the turf class had the honor of having an exhibit built by four turf majors - Milt "Buster" Brown, Doug Hawes, George Christie, and John Madden.

A 10' x 10' area is assigned for each student exhibit. This area is very large, especially when there is nothing to put in it.

Two days before the opening of the show, we had no idea where to start. We used old slats and borrowed pieces of wood to build the platform for our masterpiece. The title of the booth was "Construct Your Lawn With Golf Course Care." It illustrated to the homeowner and amateur the different steps taken in constructing a lawn or golf course. It was arranged in four stages:

1. The rough area before being cleared.
2. Clearing and grading.
3. Seeded area.
4. Established turf.

Evidently, this exhibit impressed the judges and viewers because we took first prize in the educational phase. The prize was a check for \$25.00 which was happily donated to the Turf Club for a party which also turned out to be a happy affair!

FROSTING ON THE CAKE

by

Albert Allen

Salem, Massachusetts

Don't be alarmed at the title of this article because it doesn't preface a recipe on cooking. At the same time the cake without frosting can very well be compared to a golf course without embellishments.

It goes without saying that the better golf courses in the country can be compared favorably, turfwise, one with another and there will be little to choose from. The big difference will be in the extras that go to make up a course that is both a pleasure to play and a haven for relaxation.

You have been told that ice water isn't good for you when you are overheated, but it sure tastes good on a warm day. There are different ways that this can be arrived at with very little expense; as a buried

coil that is cooled with a block of ice or a buried cable leading to an electric cooler.

With the increased play, and especially of the weaker sex, flush toilets are a prime requisite on any top notch layout. Water is piped to practically all parts of the course so it is no great problem to accomplish this task. It is very probable that you will wish to combine a shelter and toilet in one unit.

There isn't anything in the rules of golf that dictates the color of benches or settees so why not live it up, add a little color to the grounds by using paints of a different color; instead of drab green and brown, try reds, yellows, or live dangerously and try some pastel colors for the ladies tees.

Plenty of waste baskets will tend to keep the course well groomed and club holders will induce the caddies to stand your clubs upright so as to keep the grips dry.

Protection fences for the fore caddies to stand behind can be built at very little expense and will increase your peace of mind when driving in their direction.

Signs on a golf course will allow your artistic ability to take full sway and the end results are governed by your creative talents.

Formal plantings are a source of pleasure to a great many people and the beauty of the surroundings can be enhanced manyfold. Flowering shrubs can be planted to great advantage on practically any course. The choice of shrubs can be handled so that color is possible over most of the playing season.

There are many other things that can be done to increase the pleasure and comfort of the golfers and if this article starts you thinking along those lines, my time has been well spent.

NUMBER ONE GRADUATE

A Turf Management major came up with the over-all highest scholastic record in 1957. The man to walk away with the highest honor was Henry Homan, Jr. Much credit should be given to Henry as he not only took all the honors scholastically, but also is considered to be the founder of the Turf Management Club. Henry is presently superintendent at the Lake Sunapee Country Club in New London, New Hampshire, and from what we hear, is also into some construction work at different courses. The Turf Club is proud of Henry Homan, Jr. and wishes him continued good fortune and success.

1957 STOCKBRIDGE SCHOOL TURF GRADUATES ACTIVE IN GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

The graduating class of 1957 consisted of ten students. Of this number, eight are superintendents of golf courses, one is in the armed services, and the other is working outside the field of turf management.

The class of 1958 wishes a successful season to the following graduates of last year's class:

George Stavros
Superintendent
Cape Ann Country Club
Essex, Massachusetts

Thomas Curran
Superintendent
Saginaw Country Club
Saginaw, Michigan

Henry Coffin
Superintendent
Old Seasconset Country Club
Seasconset, Massachusetts

James Kinsella
Leomonster
Massachusetts

David Canavan
Superintendent
Waconah Country Club
Dalton, Massachusetts

William Barrett
Superintendent
Bellows Falls Country Club
Bellows Falls, Vermont

Robert Moran
Armed Services
Resident of Amherst, Massachusetts

James Camberato
Superintendent
Sleepy Hollow Country Club
Scarsborough, New York

Henry Homan, Jr.
Superintendent
Lake Sunapee Country Club
New London, New Hampshire

Ronald Kirby
Superintendent
Petersham Country Club
Petersham, Massachusetts

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM FOR TURF MANAGEMENT CLUB

Associate membership is open to all alumni of the Stockbridge Turf Major, all undergraduates and alumni of the Winter School for Turf Managers and all persons, golf courses or concerns interested in the Turf program at the University of Massachusetts.

Dues shall consist of a fee consistent with the cost of publishing and distributing the booklet "Turf Clippings". It was voted that this should be one dollar for a 2-year subscription. Receipt of dues entitles the sender to a membership card, a copy of each issue of "Turf Clippings" (at present this will be considered an annual publication) and the registration of name and address on the club's list of those interested in the University's turf program.

Enclosed please find one dollar(\$1.) for Associate membership in the Stockbridge Turf Management Club. It is understood that this qualifies me for the club benefits outlined above.

NAME: _____

BUSINESS OR CLUB ADDRESS: _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

Enclosed is an article or letter which may be used in your publication "Turf Clippings".